The Courier.

[N°. 447. FRIDAY, May, 2, 1794. [Vol. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officer of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the* MADRAS COURIER, *are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *Honorable the President in Council is pleased to give Notice that a small Packet containing Letters from Europe and St. Helena by the Princess Royal (lately captured) has been forwarded hither by the Governor of the Mauritius. The Letters were open when received and the Post Master General has been directed to publish a List of them and forward them to their respective addresses.*

By order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK,
Fort St. George: 30th April, 1794. Secretary.

The following is a list of Letters from Europe and St. Helena, by the Packet of the Ship Princess Royal, (lately captured) which have been received from the Isle of France.

WILLIAM JONES, P. M. G.

Fort St. George, 1st May 1794.

Miss Clarissa Isacke,	8
Capt. Ralph Dundas,	2
James Scott,	1
Capt. Lodowick Grant,	2
Thomas Dashwood,	2
Messrs. G. & J. Gowan,	1
Messrs. Hugh Pakin and Smith,	1
George Hepburn,	1
George Seton,	1
Capt. John Collins,	1
Richard C. Bazett,	3
William Doveton,	5
Major Spens,	1
Thomas Quinn,	1
Capt. Apsley,	1
Mrs. Mary Moore,	1
Lieut. W. Malon,	3
Mrs. Trail,	1
Mrs. Maria,	1
Messrs. Robert Charnoch and Co.	1
John Bristow,	1
Major P. Hay,	2
John Moubray,	1
Capt. R. Frith,	2
George Davidson,	1
Doctor Steel,	1
James Stuart,	1
John Cotton,	1
Alexander Macleod,	1
John White,	1
Capt Adam Glegg,	1
David Vanderheyden,	1
Luke Dodd,	1
Robert Graham,	1
William Fairlie,	1
Henry Trail,	2
Richard Bazett,	1
Stephen Matthews,	1
Thomas Bazett,	2
John Ed. Harrington,	1
William Fairlie,	1
Messrs. Colvins and Bazett,	2
Mrs. John Collins,	2
Oliver Colt,	3
Alexander Gibb,	1
Edmund Morris,	1
John Belli,	1
Miss Mackintosh,	1
Lieut. Benjamin Seale,	1
Capt. Mark Wilks,	1
Arthur Mair,	1
Matthew Stewart,	2
Edward Stuart,	1
William Cockell,	1
John Wrangham,	1
Leiut. Anthony Beale,	1
William Armstrong,	1
William Dallas,	1
David Vanderheyden,	1
John Maxwell,	1
Fredrick Isacke,	2
Capt. Wm. Douglas,	1
G. Hamilton,	1
Lieut. John Munro,	1
John Inglis,	1
D. Christiani,	1
Capt. Thomas Hart,	1
Lieut. Ch. P. Trotter,	1
Capt. Thomas Coke,	1
Mrs. Hart,	1
J. P. Gardiner,	1
Major Frazer,	1
Cornet Charles Dallas,	1
Lieut. Barton,	1
Alexander Duncan,	1
Eyles Irwin,	1
Messrs. Michell Bowden and Stephens,	1
W. J. Gardner,	1
John Melsile,	1
Richard Bazett,	1
Mrs. Alex. Macleod,	3
Colonel Maule,	1
James Forbes,	1
Capt. James Alexander Stuart,	1
John Brown,	1
Mrs. Sarah Isacke,	5
Philip Coales,	1
Lieut. Charleton,	1
Thomas Chase,	1
Manala Chiniah,	[illegible]
William Logan,	1
Sir Charles Wm Blunt, Bart.	1
Capt. W. Rattray,	1
J. D. Porcher,	1
John Reed,	1
Mrs. William Isacke,	1
Capt. Andrew Pringle,	1
Major Hart,	1
Mrs. Helena Barrington,	1
Mr. Jervis,	1
John Wrangham,	1
Joseph Marshal,	1
Capt. Thomas Bowser,	1
Messrs. Tulloh, Jarvis and Brodie,	1
Miss Ord,	1
Thomas Cotton,	1
James Grant,	1
Miss Eleanor Isacke,	1
Richard Goodlad,	1
John Willes,	1
Mr. Ballie,	1
Lieut. Col. Dupont,	1
Capt. W. B. Isackes,	1
William Stewart,	1
John Travers,	1
Samuel Peach,	1
Alex. Montgomerie,	1
Chas. Wm. Steward,	1
Lieut. B. Hill,	1
I. C. Pattle,	1
John W. Travers,	11
David Reed,	1
John Campbell,	1
John Hayes,	1
Messrs. Bruce Fawcett, and Co.	1
George Cumming,	1

CIVIL FUND.

THE Subscribers at the Presidency are requested to attend a general quarterly meeting, at the Civil Secretary's apartments in Fort-Square, on Wednesday the 7th May at 10 o'Clock, to elect Trustees for the Year ensuing, to consider on an application for admission to partake of the Fund, to inspect the accounts, and to transact other business relative to the Institution.

By Order of the Trustees.

T. B. HURDIES,
Fort St. George: 10th April, 1794. Sec.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *following Extract of a Letter from Mr. Francis Light at Prince of Wales's Island, is made public by Order of the President in Council, the 21st April, 1794.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

"A small French Privateer Snow, called the "Pillage, mounting twelve Four Pounders, and two "Twelves, and one hundred Europeans of different "Nations, arrived in Tapanooly Bay on the West "Coast, sometime in February last, where she took "the Penang Castle and another Vessel."

"About the 20th of February, the Ship Wallajah, "from Manilla, lying at Anchor under Poloo "Way, two French Seacunnies, five Manilla Men, "and one Coffree, stabbed the Captain in several "places and left him for dead, killed the Chief and "second Officer, and two or three of the Black "People: they then put three Chests of Treasure "into the Boat, and went ashore on Pooloo Way, "and on the same Day she was taken by the Pillage "Privateer.

"On the 7th Instant, the Pillage anchored in "Queda Roads, where she procured Water and "Provisions, and then sailed to the Northward, "leaving there two Armenians taken in the Wallajah, "and Mr. Ross, the third Officer.

"Two French Privateer Ships are in the Straits."

"The French have taken possession of Tapanooly, "and made it a Port of Rendezvouz, sixty Europeans are left ashore as a Guard, all the Prizes are "sent to the Mauritius with the Hatchways sealed, "where they are delivered to Commissioners appointed to dispose of the Vessels and Cargoes, two-thirds of the proceeds are appropriated to the "Nation, and one-third to the Captors: they have "orders to take all Vessels where any European or "Christian is on board."

A true Extract,
Comp. J. WEBBE,
L. G. K. Murray, Dep. Sec.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that a Dividend of one Lack and thirty thousand (1,30,000) Pagodas, will be made on the tenth of May next, to the private Creditors of His Highness the Nabob, on the Principle of distribution, which heretofore obtained with respect to those Creditors.*

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.
Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

To the Consolidated Creditors of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to declare a Dividend of one Lack and thirty thousand (1,30,000) Pagodas to the Creditors of His Highness the Nabob, Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th of May next, agreeably thereto.

To the New Consolidated Creditors Pagodas 1 7 67 9½—16th *per Cent. in further part of Interest for the Year* 1790.

To the Old Cavalry Loan Creditors, in full discharge of Balance of Principle, with Interest to the 10th *of May next.*

The same Dividend in full discharge of the Balance of Principal with Interest, will be made to the Creditors of the New Cavalry Loan.

The holders of the Old and New Cavalry Bonds, are requested to send them to the Register Office on or before the 5th of May next, in order to have the necessary Discharges wrote out, previous to their being paid and cancelled.

In Order to prepare the Dividend Books, the Transfer Books will be shut from the first until the tenth of next Month.

THO. COCKBURN, Register
Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Durmalinga Moodelly, Deceased, to be granted to Sevagungasummall, as widow, and Relict of the said deceased.

WHITE, AND RICKETS, Proctors.
Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieut. Alexander Buchan, Deceased to be granted to Lieut Henry Buchan, as Brother to the said Deceased.

WHITE & RICKETS,
Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794. Proctors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Veemanauda Pillah, deceased, to be granted to Arecha Pillah, as a Mortgage Creditor of the said Deceased.

WHITE & RICKETS.
Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794. Proctors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Douglas, late Lieutenant in his Majesty's 74th Regiment, deceased, to be granted to Captain William Douglas, as Brother to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 22d April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Captain Joshua Smith, deceased, to be granted to Mr. David Young, as a Bond Creditor of the said Deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 29th April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. J. C. MICHELL, having on account of his situation in the Honorable Company's service, been under the necessity of relinquishing all concerns in Agency or Trade in this country, Notice is therefore hereby given that from and after the 30th day of April next, the business of the House of Michell, Stephens, and Cockell will be carried on under the Firm of Stephens and Cockell.

Fort St. George: 17th April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is with concern, that the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall, observe, that several Persons indebted to the Estate for Goods purchased from the Shop kept under the management of Mr. FRANCK have repeatedly refused payment of their Bills, when presented to them;—This is therefore to give notice to them, that if they should any longer postpone the payment of their Bills, upon being again presented, that they will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law, with orders to proceed against them, for the recovery thereof.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JAMES AUSTIN, being about to quit this Settlement, begs leave to acquaint the Public, and his friends, that he has appointed Mr. George Pilkington Cook, of Fort St. George, his Attorney, and has instructed him, with full Power and Authority to collect in what is due to him, and to grant the necessary discharges for the same.

Fort St. George: April 23d, 1794.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship EXPERIMENT, T. H. SPENCE, Commander, will sail on or about the 5th Instant.

For Frieght apply to Messrs. Chase, Sewell, and Chase, Fort St. George.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. J. L. Durand and Peter Cachart, Jewellers, having entered into Partnership, acquaint the public, to which they recommend themselves, that they live in Stringer Street, Black Town, Madras.

MR. CHATER, has the pleasure to inform his Friends that he has some of the best FRENCH CLARET now on sale, in the Settlement, at 5½ Pags. the Dozen.

EUROPE ORANGE SHRUB, in sealed Quart Bottles, at 9 Pags the Dozen.

*** Batavia and Columbo Arrack in Leaguers.

TO BE SOLD.

A PAIR of Chesnut Carriage Horses, about 14 Hands 3 Inches high. The one aged 4 years and a half, the other 7 they are tractable and fast runners, enquire at the Courier Office.

FRENCH CLARET.

ABOUT sixty dozen of French Claret in English Bottles, of a very superior Quality, scarcely to be distinguished from real English.

To be had of MR. JAMES BROWN, near the Mayor's Court, at six Pagodas per Dozen.

Also a small Quantity of very fine Vin de Grave, at five Pagodas per Dozen.

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG Bandy Horse and a Europe Bandy with Lamps, &c. complete, Price 250 Pags.

A Light Bandy, Price 50.

ALSO

Chambers's Encyclopædia new, with plates, complete, Price 70 Pags.

Enquire at the Courier Office.

MYSORE PRIZE MONEY.

ATTENDANCE will in future be given at the Prize Agent's Office the first and third Monday's of each Month, commencing Monday the 21st Instant. The Prize Agents again request, that all Claims on them may be made without delay, as it is their intintion to pay any unclaimed balance that may remain in their hands on the first of next July, to the Treasurer of the Male-Asylum, for the benefit of that Charity.

Monday: 14th April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. A. Melvin begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from North Street, Fort St. George, to that large and commodious House, situated in Admiralty Street, between the Admiralty and the Military Buildings to the South of the Grand Parade, where he intends to carry on the Agency and Commission Business, in which line, he solicits the Countenance of his Friends and the Public, whose Commands will be attended to, with the strictest punctuality and dispatch,

Fort St. George.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares, or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of	Star Pags.	10,000
2	Do. of	2,500 each	5,000
4	Do. of	1,000	4,000
8	Do. of	500	4,000
18	Do. of	250	4,500
40	Do. of	100	4,000
80	Do. of	50	4,000
2950	Do. of	20	59,000
1	Prize allotted to the first drawn Ticket,		500
1	Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket,		5,000
		Star Pagodas,	100,000

3105 Prizes
6895

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at Mr. Cassin's Office in the Exchange, on the 1st of May, and at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at Calcutta, on the 1st of June next.

FOR SALE,

TWO fast-sailing BOATS, at Enore—Enquire of Mr. MICHELL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

By order of the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall.

AT THEIR ROOMS.

On Wednesday's and Fridays until the whole is disposed of.

FINE Long cloths,
Izaries,
Fine Bengal flowered Muslins,
Do. Dorreas,
Do. Mulmuls,
Waistcoat Handkerchiefs,
Vantepollam ditto,
Blue Cloth,
Nankeen Pantaloons,
Superfine blue Broad-Cloth,
One Coir Cable,
Spars, and Various other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE.

AT THEIR ROOMS, in the North Street,

By Order of the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall.

On SATURDAY the 31st Instant,

A COMMODIOUS and extensive House and Ground, at Cockanada; likewise a large and convenient House situated at Pulicat, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall.

The terms will be made known on the Day of Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

At his House in the North Street,

On Saturday next, the 3d Instant at 11 o'Clock, in the Forenoon.

A VERY elegant Europe Bandy—brought out in the General Coote,

Also a capital Bandy Horse and Harness, a Bengal Palanquin.

Saddles, Bridles,
Hats,
Shoes and Boots,
Mustard,
Ketchup,
A Quantity of Bauglep
And a variety of other Articles.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

To be had the following PRINTED PAPERS.

BONDS,
POWERS OF ATTORNY,
BILLS OF LADING,
RESPONDENTIA BONDS,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
LETTERS OF ADVICE,
MORTGAGE BONDS, &c. &c.

Where also may be had the MADRAS ALMANAC for the Year 1794.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

MAY 2, 1794.

ON Tueſday laſt arrived and anchored in the Roads, HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP, the HEROINE, of 32 guns; commanded by CAPTAIN GARDNER—She left Portſmouth on the 1ſt of January.

The HEROINE captured two French ſhips off Ceylon, and has brought them both into this port.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Seſſions of oyer and terminer were held under the uſual preparatory ſolemnities at the Court Houſe: The Grand Jury being ſworn in, and the evidences on the ſeveral indictments examined before them, the Seſſions were adjourned to the following day.

On Thurſday the trials commenced—Serjeant Gould, was firſt arraigned for a forgery on the houſe of Balfour and Coit — verdict, NOT GUILTY.

Jacob Smith and George Thomſon, privates of the 3d European Battalion, were next put to the Bar, charged with the murder of Thomas Waters, a private of the ſame Regiment—the trial went to conſiderable length— when J. Smith was FOUND GUILTY of the Murder, and Thompſon acquitted, and diſcharged--the Evidence adduced went as poſitively to the Conviction of Smith, as it appeared ſtrong, on the behalf of Thompſon's Innocence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O.

BY GOVERNMENT.

A Detachment, equal to two Companies, in the ſeveral Ranks, to be formed forthwith from each of the Corps, to move from the different Stations as ſhall hereafter be directed.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1ſt. Native Battalion, two Companies, or Non-Commiſſioned Rank and File, 156.

2d.	156,
5th.	156,
9th.	156,
13th.	156,
21ſt.	156,
24th.	156,
31ſt.	156.

Total Native Non-Commiſſioned, Rank and File—1248,

CENTER DIVISION.

3d. Native Battalion,	156,
6th.	156,
10th.	156,
16th.	156,
19th.	156.

Total Non-Commiſſioned, Rank and File, 936.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

11th. Native Battalion, - 156,

Grand Total, Non-Commiſſioned, Rank and File—2340.

Theſe Details, when aſſembled, to be formed into three temporary Battalions of ten Companies each, and to be Brigaded.

The following Corps and Detachments, to march for the Mount with all convenient expedition.

The Detail of the Royal Artillery, at Nagapatam.

The 2d. Battalion of Coaſt Artillery, with the exception of one complete Company, to remain at Trichinopoly.

His Majeſty's 36th, 71ſt, and 74th Regiments and ſeveral Detachments, ordered above, from the Northern and Southern Diviſions of the Army.

Major Dalrymple is to march with the 71ſt Regiment, all Details on Command from Corps, ordered to move, are to join.

The Flank Companies of the 1th European Battalion complete, each to 100 Rank and File, to march, as ſoon as convenient, for Maſulipatam, in order to proceed from thence to the Preſidency,

When the movement, ordered in the Southern Diviſion, takes place, Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage is to aſſume the Command of Tanjore, Captain Oliver, that of Dindigul, and Captain Hammond, that of Negapatam.

Such Detail is to be left at Pylney, as Captain Oliver may judge neceſſary on communicating with the Collector of the Diſtricts.

A ſmall native Detail likewiſe to be ordered to Vellum from Tanjore, for the ſecurity of the Barracks, and public Buildings.

The Native Corps, that furniſh Detachments in conſequence of theſe Orders, are to be recruited to the full compliment of Privates as expeditiouſly as poſſible, and the Commanding Officer of the army, will order the Supernumerary Native Commiſſioned, and Non Commiſſioned Officers remaining with [illegible] to be equally diſtributed for the purpoſe of being nominated to the new Levies. He will alſo iſſue ſuch further Detail as may be requiſite for carrying the arrangements and movements into effect.

Head Quarters Choultry Plain,
30th April, 1794.

G. O.

BY COLONEL BRATHWAIT.

The particular mode of forming the Native Detachment required by the orders of Government of the 29th Inſtant, is left to the Heads of the Corps.

The Commander of the army is confident, that no conſideration will be allowed to operate in hinderance of the ſelection of Men, which the preſent occaſion requires and is ſo conſiſtent with the Credit of Corps.

He takes it for granted that a preference will be given to Volunteers, and deſires that it may be explained to the ſeveral Detachments, that they are to have the honor of being employed on foreign ſervice.

He recommends alſo, that the minuteſt attention be given to provide for the ſubſiſtence and comfort of the Families left with each corps, during the abſence of the Troops.

It is intended that Corps and Detachments ſhall march ſeperately from their reſpective Stations only that Col. Floyd, will appoint ſuch detail of the Native Detachment to march with the European Corps as he may judge convenient for the ſervice. —He will alſo direct ſuch diſtribution of the camp Equipage, in the ſouthern diviſion, as he may think neceſſary for the general accommodation of the Troops for the march.---Indents for providing and equipage the Troops to be given in with the leaſt poſſible delay.

The detachments, ordered from Native Corps in the center diviſion, to form for the preſent on the left of their reſpective Battalions.

Officers Commanding the Native Corps, that furniſh detachments, are authorized to ſend out recruiting Parties, it is expected that they will uſe the utmoſt diligence in completing the new ſervices.

The Supernumerary Native Commiſſioned, and Non-Commiſſioned Officers with Corps, will be diſtributed by a future order.

A Native guard from Madura to be placed in charge of the Contonments, and Secundermally.

THE INTELLIGENCE, brought by the HEROINE, is in general very ſatisfactory: the principal heads of which we have endeavoured to ſelect from the ENGLISH PRINTS, and we lay them before our Readers without any comment; conceiving that they will be better able to form a judgement of the poſture of affairs in Europe from facts themſelves, than from any reaſoning we might be inclined to offer on them.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ENGLISH PRINTS.

LONDON—DEC. 14, 1793.

This morning a Meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from the Head Quarters of the DUKE of YORK, and the EARL of ELGIN from *Bruſſels*.

The Official Accounts fully confirm the particulars we have given, reſpecting the victories obtained by the DUKE of BRUNSWICK and General WURMSER.

Letters from Bruſſels ſtate the loſs in the different Actions, in killed, wounded and Priſoners, at 15,000 men.

The two Generals who commanded the Sans-Culotte hordes at the epoch, when the DUKE of BRUNSWICK obtained ſo ſplendid a victory over them, were LASABADIE and TAPONNIER.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE has drawn nearer *Landau* [illegible] can only hold out a few days longer.

The French loſt a great number of artillery, ammunition, and baggage, in their flight.

Letters from *Dunkheim*, dated December 2d, ſtate, that the French Army is now ſtationed behind *Carlſberg*. The Pruſſian Van is at *Katzenbach*, and General SZEKULI took this day from the *Sans-Culotte* behind *Landſtuhl* two hundred horſes, a military cheſt containing 18,000 livres, and a great number of baggage-waggons; three French Commiſſaries, and one hundred men were taken priſoners, and the victorious Pruſſians took an immenſe deal of booty.

MANHEIM,—DECEMBER 3.

The ſucceſſive details which are received reſpecting the actions of the 29th and 30th, confirm the brilliancy of the ſucceſs gained by the Duke of BRUNSWICK over the French, and the greatneſs of the loſs on the part of the enemy. The Republicans amounted to between 40 and 45,000 men. Their right wing was commanded by General KELLERMAN. The General who commanded the left wing being killed in the firſt onſet, the rout commenced in that quarter. The enemy, who had advanced to Weinveiler, were driven back to Hombourg. The Duke of BRUNSWICK purſued them with 18 ſquadrons of cavalry, all the way to Saarbruc. In this purſuit the Pruſſians killed a conſiderable number of the French, and took nearly 3,000 priſoners. The booty which has been taken by the victors, has been very conſiderable. We are already informed, that they have got poſſeſſion of 15 cannons and three howitzers, with 15 caiſſons of ammunition. Thoſe who were preſent relate, that before the Pruſſian entrenchment, the carcaſes of the men and horſes make a heap five feet in height, and covering a conſiderable extent of ground. There is ſtill exhaled from the mouths of the killed a ſtrong ſmell of brandy—a proof that they had been ſlaughtered in a ſtate of the moſt complete intoxication. We are aſſured that the Commanders had diſtributed this liquor and wine in great quantities among the ſoldiers, which had the effect to raiſe their ſpirits to the moſt furious pitch of deſperation.

IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS AT HAGENAU, DEC. 1.

THIS day the French gave us a moſt furious battle; and the attacks were every where moſt vigorouſly conducted. The conflict laſted from day-break till late at night, when the Enemy were ultimately turned and repulſed.

PLYMOUTH.

DECEMBER, 12.

An account has been received here this morning from Torbay, which ſtates, that Lord HOWE, with ſeventeen ſail of the Line, anchored in that Harbour laſt evening, whither his Lordſhip was obliged to bear away, owing to a violent hurricane which blew yeſterday at South and South Weſt.

It is confidently affirmed, that the fleet are to ſail again as ſoon as poſſible, but previous thereto, will be joined by thoſe ſhips of the fleet that are now at this Port, viz.

	Guns.		Guns.
Gibraltar,	80	Defence,	74
Montague,	74	Vangaurd,	74

Incendiary and *Comet* Fireſhips, and *Rattler* Cutter, and *Black Joke* Luggar.

An Expreſs arrived here this morning from Torbay, directing the Agent Victualler forthwith to ſend a freſh ſupply of proviſions, water, beer, &c. &c. for the uſe of the fleet.

PORTSMOUTH.

DECEMBER 13.

This day at 12 o'clock, anchored at Spithead, the PHÆTON frigate, Sir ANDREW DOUGLAS.

By this frigate we learn, that Earl HOWE's fleet anchored at Torbay yeſterday morning, without having met with that ſucceſs which has been ſtated through ſuch a variety of channels, ſome of them reſpectable.

Before the PHÆTON ſailed yeſterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, Sir ANDREW DOUGLAS went on board the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, and the ſignal was flying for the fleet to moor.

The Public are already in poſſeſſion of the ſucceſs of that brave, perſevering, and humane Officer, Sir ANDREW DOUGLAS. It is only neceſſary to add, that the loſs of the enemy, and the preſervation of his Majeſty's frigate, the PHÆTON, in ſuch a critical ſituation, muſt be attributed entirely to his uncommon nautical abilities and unwearied attention, which cannot be enough admired, or ſufficiently rewarded by his country.

LORD MOIRA's EXPEDITION.

Various reports are in circulation relative to the meditated deſcent on the coaſt of France, of the forces under the command of Lord MOIRA: We ſubjoin, for the information of our readers, the only documents which have come to our hands on the ſubject:

Extract of a Letter from a Field Officer in the Earl of Moira's Army.

Guernſey, Dec. 9.

[illegible] nence may be immediately expected. The French Royaliſts, ſo far from being able to cover our landing, on any part of this coaſt, we find unable to return to their own poſts having been driven back, after various ſkirmiſhes, with conſiderable loſs. From all the information we have been able to collect, from our fly-boats and three deſerters from the enemy, they are in great force all along the coaſt, which is lined with heavy artillery. Our chagrin is great, as you may conceive, for never was a finer body of men collected than we have, nor more perfect confidence in a Commander. However, all idea of an attempt to land ſeems generally abandoned, ſo that our deſtination will probably now be for Toulon, or the Weſt Indies; ſome think the regiments, drawn from Flanders, will return to Oſtend.

Plymouth, Thurſday Afternoon.

By letters from Guernſey, of the 8th and 9th inſtant, it appears, that Admiral MACBRIDE's ſquadron, together with the tranſports, were ſtill in Guernſey Road, that no opportunity had yet preſented itſelf for the landing of the troops on any part of the coaſt of France, but that it was daily expected.

There have been ſeen, ſeveral times within the laſt ten days, from the Heights at Guernſey, four very large French ſhips, cruizing near that iſland; they are generally ſuppoſed to be frigates, but ſome are of opinion, that they are ſhips of the line; in either caſe, the force at Guernſey is not equal to the riſk of attacking them, under the circumſtances in which it is there ſtationed: probably it may be the intention of thoſe ſhips to intercept and annoy the intended expedition againſt France.

Portſmouth, Friday Afternoon.

Thurſday night arrived at Spithead the HENRY Tranſport, of Whitby, Capt. STEPHEN BURN, from Guernſey, with three companies of the 27th regiment on board, having parted from her anchors in the roads on Wedneſday morning at gun firing.

Before the HENRY came away, a report prevailed among the troops, and it is only mentioned as ſuch a report, that the expedition under Earl MOIRA was given up for the preſent winter, and that two regiments were to remain at Guernſey, and the remainder to be quartered in Portſmouth and Plymouth till the ſpring.

In the night between Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt, in a heavy gale from S. S. E. many of the tranſports in Guernſey Roads were drifted foul of each other, and ſeveral of them, particularly the GENERAL ELLIOT, received great injury; but when Mr. BURN came away, it was not known that any lives had been loſt.

The HENRY came through the *Ruſſel*, with a Pilot totally ignorant of that intricate navigation, and not one on board in any ſhape acquainted with it: her ſafe arrival may therefore be conſidered as one of the moſt providential eſcapes that ever happened.

FRANKFORT—*Dec.* 5.

THE day before yeſterday Their Royal Highneſſes, the PRINCE ROYAL and PRINCE LOUIS of PRUSSIA, paſſed through this City, on their way to *Berlin*.

The intelligence that Lieut. Col. KIRSEHFELDT, Adjutant General to the DUKE of BRUNSWICK, had been killed, is without foundation. He had a stone thrown at his head near *Bitche*, which wounded him; he is alive at *W[illegible]*, whither he went to wait his recovery.

The wound which Lieutenant-General KALKREUTH received, near *Lautern*, on his ſhoulder, was occaſioned by a piece of grenade; it is far from being dangerous.

On the 29th of Nov. the Pruſſians again threw a great number of bombs into *Landau*.

The building of Caſerns, at *Philipsburgh*, has been left off.

The DUKE of WURTEMBERG has been inveſted by the EMPEROR with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

PARIS—DEC. 5.

The Mayor, Municipality, and part of the Directory of Montmedi, have been removed from their functions: the command of the artillery has been given to a good Republican.

The famous Rabaud de St. Etienne, Member of the Convention, and Author of the Sketch of the French Revolution, was arreſted yeſterday in the Street Poiſſonniere, and this day, according to the uſual ſummary mode of proceeding, adopted by the Revolutionary Tribunal, finiſhed his career by the *guillotine*.

Servan, Ex-Miniſter of Juſtice, has been carried to the Abbay, and in all probability will quickly follow the fate of his predeceſſors.

GERMANY.

UPPER RHINE—NOV. 29.

We are informed that General Stader is about to paſs the Rhine, with all the Auſtrian troops at preſent in Briſgaw. The troops of the circle are aſſembling near Kehl for a projected expedition. The inhabitants of Briſgaw who have juſt been armed, are to guard the bank of the Rhine contiguous to their country.

DOVER, DEC. 13.

A report is in circulation here, that Sir EDWARD PELLEW has captured a French Frigate of 42 guns. It originates from ſome Boatſmen who ſerved a South Sea Man homeward bound with proviſions laſt night, and who were informed of the ſame by a Midſhipman belonging to the *La Nymph*, who was on board the South Sea Man, as Captain PELLEW had preſſed all her hands, having loſt ſeveral of his own men in the Engagement.

QUEBEC.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Quebec, Dated November 7th, to his Correſpondent in London.

" You will doubtleſs be ſurprized, when I tell you, that we are all in a buſtle here, and although it is Sunday, we are hawling guns and carriages, and as buſy as if the French were at Point Levi; all this hurry is in conſequence of ſome late news, ſaid to be communicated from our Ambaſſador in the States to Lord DORCHESTER, and common report tells us, that the diſpatches inform his Lordſhip, " that on the 10th inſtant, two ſeventy-four French ſhips, two forty-fours, and ſix frigates, with two French Regiments on board left *Sandy Hook*, after having provided themſelves very amply with warm winter cloathing, and a number of heavy mooring chains, as if deſtined for the northward; all theſe circumſtances lead us to ſuppoſe, that an attack may be intended againſt us; and leaſt we may be taken by ſurprize, every nerve is exerted to make a ſucceſſful oppoſition. A Battalion of the 60th Regiment, and the Artillery at *Sorel*, are expected in this garriſon tomorrow: in ſhort, Quebec already wears the face of war, and his Royal Highneſs PRINCE EDWARD, our Commandant, is on the preſent, as well as on all other occaſions, the moſt alert amongſt us; the goodneſs of his diſpoſition gives additional life to the whole.—But notwithſtanding all this buſtle, I cannot think the French will be ſo mad as to attempt any thing againſt us, at this time of the year, as I ſee no probability of their ſucceeding, without they have ſome aſſurance of aſſiſtance from another quarter."

Two thouſand eight hundred Heſſian foot, and 1200 horſe, are to be embarked at Oſtend for the coaſt of Britanny, as ſoon as the neceſſary tranſports ſhall have arrived to carry them thither. They are at preſent quartered in the environs of Oſtend, and ordered to keep themſelves ready for embarkation at an hour's notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thurſday the 12th December, the Earl of Harrington, returned to Town from *Tournay*, where he had been to viſit His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. Lord Harrington left the Britiſh Army, as well as its Royal Commander, in high health and ſpirits.

When the Duke of York is ſettled in Winter-quarters at *Ghent*, Her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs propoſes to pay him a viſit; and preparations are now making for that expedition.

An Order of Council has been iſſued, to permit Exports to *St. Domingo*, in the ſame manner as was done reſpecting *Toulon*.

Fifty-four Thouſand Pounds per annum have fallen into the Exchequer, during the preſent year, conſiſting of old Grants and Annuities which have expired.

Lord Howe's return to Sea may give him an opportunity of yet bringing in ſome Ships of the Enemy. Sixteen Sail of the Line it may be expected, will come out of *Breſt*, to protect their valuable Convoy, now on its way from America.

It is the general opinion, that *St. Domingo* is worth all our Weſt India Iſlands put together. This Iſland in part is now the property of Great Britain, and, whatever may be the event of the War, will afford an ample indemnification for the National expences. From the Spaniards, who retain part of this Iſland we are in no danger; but, on the contrary, if the Engliſh ſhould be attacked, we are ſure of the vigorous co-operation of the Spaniards in repelling the common Enemy.

John Hunter's Muſeum, it is believed, will, be purchaſed by Government, at the price ſtipulated in his will—20,000l. A negotiation is now commenced upon the ſubject.

A few days ago was ſent to Somerſet houſe a very curious model of Fort William, in Bengal, cut out of ſolid ivory, and ſo nicely executed as not only to ſhew every work and building, but even the different orders of architecture, and coſt upwards of 1100l. This very curious work is, it is ſaid, intended as a preſent to his Majeſty, by Colonel Wood, lately chief engineer, from Bengal, for which the previous ſanction of the Court of Directors was obtained. Fort William is reckoned the fineſt fortification in the world. Great part of the outworks, the ſluices, and water defences, were planned by the late Sir Archibald Campbell.

Four line of battle ſhips have been detached from Lord HOOD's fleet in the Mediterranean to join Sir JOHN JERVIS in the Weſt Indies.

On Thurſday evening, the Maſter of the Poſt-Office at Exeter arrived at the Treaſury, with a great quantity of letters and diſpatches, from Lord DORCHESTER, the Governor of Quebec.

Yeſterday Government diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State,s Office, from DANIEL HAILES, Eſq. his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Copenhagen.

Mr. LAUZANNE, ſenior, this morning early was ſent with diſpaches to the Duke of BRUNSWICK; from thence he is to proceed to Vienna; and, according to the urgency of affairs at that Court, to puſh onward to Peterſburgh. He carries with him the final cloſe of the negociation with Ruſſia, to join the Allied Powers next campaign.

This morning at two, Mr. DAINTREE, a Meſſenger, was ſent from the Treaſury with diſpatches for the Duke of YORK.—This Meſſenger carried with him the reſult of the Council held on Thurſday, which was forwarded to his Majeſty that evening, and returned yeſterday in the afternoon. Mr. DAINTREE likewiſe carries letters to the Duke, from their Majeſties and the two Princeſſes; likewiſe orders reſpecting the troops (horſe) that are to embark at Oſtend, to join Earl MOIRA at Guernſey, or upon the French coaſt.

By a letter juſt received from America, we learn that a propoſition is intended to be made to Congreſs, "To ſend Commiſſioners to Europe, to confer with the Miniſters of all the Neutral Powers, for the purpoſe of negociating Preliminaries of Peace."

We have repeatedly mentioned the expected arrival of an Ambaſſador from the Ottoman Porte at our Court. All the Continental papers agree, that ſuch an Ambaſſador is now on his way.

It is ſaid, on authority which we know to be as reſpectable as can ever be obtained, on the unpubliſhed meaſures of cabinets, that the Porte acknowledged the French Republic in Auguſt; and that the Turkiſh Ambaſſador brings propoſitions for peace between Great Britain and France. The ſubſtance of the propoſitions is, that the French renounce all ideas of conqueſt or interference in the government of other States; that they will evacuate Nice and Savoy; that the colonial ſyſtem being incompatible with their principles, they will cede all their Eaſt and Weſt India poſſeſſions to Great Britain; and, finally, that they will accept of the mediation of the Britiſh Cabinet for peace with the other powers, but do not require it as a condition.

Theſe propoſitions, it is added, were negotiated by M. DESCORCHES with the DIVAN, chiefly on the argument, that if France ſhould be ſubdued, the Turks would have no ally on whom they could depend for protection againſt the power and ambition of the two Imperial Courts, eſpecially of Ruſſia.

PHILIP EGALITE.

As the climax of Virtue or Crime has at all times intereſted our Cotemporaries, and cannot fail to intereſt Poſterity, we are happy to lay before the Public, the following particulars, relative to the laſt moments of the Parricide Monſter ORLEANS,

The orders to conduct ORLEANS to Paris, had been given to two Pariſian Citizens, HOSTO, and MARCHAIS. The former is a Captain of the National Guards of the Section of the *Thuilleries*; the latter, a Captain of Revolutionary Army. They had inſtructions to call Troops to their aid, if any ſhould be wanted, for the purpoſe of executing the orders with which they were charged.

Arrived at *Marſeilles*, they ſhewed their orders to ORLEANS, who was ſeemingly in great conſternation. He appeared much ſurprized that the inſtructions bore, that the Troops ſhould be uſed to conduct him to Paris; but the two Officers uſed every perſuaſion which could inſpire him with courage and confidence. "You are only ſummoned to Paris," ſaid they, "to appear before the Revolutionary Tribunal, which will acquit, and enable you to reſume your ſeat in the Convention." "Are the people," aſked ORLEANS, "well diſpoſed towards me?"—"Nay," anſwered the Officers, "they not only love you, but they adore you as their idol." This reply quieted the Monſter. "It requires no Troops," ſaid he, "to bring me to Paris; I repair thither with the utmoſt confidence."

The Officers then reſolved to remove him without any other eſcort than themſelves.—ORLEANS had by him a knife, a pair of ſciſſars, and a metal tooth-pick. He offered to deliver theſe to the Officers—"But," added he, "you will do me a favor not to deprive me of them." His requeſt was complied with.

He ſeemed to ſuffer much when he parted from his two Sons, ANTHONY PHILIP, now eighteen, and the youngeſt, fourteen years of age. They entreated him to write to them, immediately after his arrival at Paris. His treatment in the Priſon of *Marſeilles* was bad, and he ſuffered many rigours, privations, and hardſhips.

On his way to Paris, he diſplayed his former turn for mirth and conviviality; drank very freely, and, as his Conductors expreſſed, grew luſtier every night, going along. He even amuſed himſelf with fencing with one of the Guides. "Your mode of fencing," ſaid he to the Captain, "delights me much; I'll give you my two ſons to be your Pupils."

The Officers having told him on the road, that the QUEEN had been executed, he anſwered—"Ah! Citizens! ſhe was a great and flagitious wretch." They having alſo acquainted him with the execution of BRISSOT and the twenty Deputies, he teſtified great joy, and loudly exclaimed at different times, *Vive la Republique!*

His removal to Paris was executed quite privately. Having arrived in the environs of the Metropolis, he had his beard ſhaved, his hair dreſſed, and put on a fine ſuit of linen and cloths. "Now," ſaid he, "I'll make a decent entry into Paris."

Having, however paſſed through the Barriers, how great was his ſurprize and diſmay, when he was ſtraight conducted to the *Conciergerie*. He concealed his diſappointment by a forced hypocritic ſmile.

With what fortitude he heard his ſentence, has already been ſtated. The Preſident of the Tribunal having aſked him if he had any thing to ſay why the Sentence of the Law ſhould not take place, he announced—"No—I have no more defenders."

His execution was ordered for Thurſday, November 7th, but by his own requeſt, he was beheaded on the ſame day, on which he received his doom.

He refuſed the miniſtration of a Prieſt, and ſpent the few hours he had to live in dreſſing himſelf. At two o'clock in the afternoon, on the 6th ult. he received ſentence, and at half paſt three the ſame day, the Executioner arrived with his cart before the *Conciergerie*.—The ſtreets were filled with more People than at the execution of Louis XVI; and that part of the mob, among whom he had formerly diſtributed his money, inſulted him moſt, eſpecially the Ex-Marquis de St. HURUGE, formerly his hireling.

When he came to his Palace, the cart ſtopped for three minutes, either deſignedly or on account of the great crowds of people. He longingly caſt his eyes upon that ſuperb Manſion, while the mob called out, "Look, look, 'tis for the laſt time."

On the ſcaffold, he attempted to harangue the People, but their ſhouts drowned his voice.

At half paſt five, his head was ſtruck off; the Executioner ſhowed it twice or thrice on each corner of the ſcaffold, while the mob inceſſantly vociferated, *bravo! bravo! Vive la Republique!*

Thus periſhed the moſt ruthleſs Monſter that ever poluted the earth. Louis Philip Joſeph Egalite, late Duke of Orleans, firſt Prince of the Blood, Lieutenant-General of the French Forces by Land and Sea, was born at *St. Cloud*, April 13, 1747. He was the Pupil of Mirabeau, the confidante of Dumourier, and the Client of Petion.

Previous to the late Revolution, he was the richeſt private man in Europe. In his youth he was a boſom friend of the Dauphin, afterwards, Louis XVI, whoſe blood he ſo much thirſted after. When the King was innoculated, in 1773, Orleans, then Duke of Charters, would not quit the King's apartment. The Duke of Orleans, his Father, who lived in retirement at *St. Aſſiſe*, never troubled himſelf about his monſtrous Son, who, after his Father's death, wallowed in all kinds of exceſſes and debaucheries; and even when he ſucceeded to his title, he was the moſt nefarious man of his age.

At Court he was deſpiſed, for which reaſon he oppoſed all its plans, being the firſt Peer of France.

In 1787, LOUIS XVI, held a *Bed of Juſtice* in the Parliament of *Paris*, when EGALITE addreſſed him with ſo much boldneſs and daring effrontery, that HIS MAJESTY exiled him from the Capital by *Lettre-de Cachet*.

On the 6th of October, 1789, EGALITE and MIRABEAU went both in diſguiſe to *Verſailles*, with the Fiſhwoman whom the former had hired, in order to murder the QUEEN.

ROBESPIERRE.

ROBESPIERRE, who has hitherto been conſidered as one of the moſt ſanguinary monſters in France, appears to have oppoſed the execution of the PRINCESS ELIZABETH, and the ſeventy-one Deputies who had been arreſted, which HEBERT demanded; this he is believed to have done, not from any motive of juſtice or humanity, but to obtain the full exercife of his dictorial power, which he had hitherto divided with CHAUMETTE and HEBERT, the one Procureur, the other the Subſtitute of the Procureur of the Commons; having under them BARRERE, in the Committee of Public Welfare, and PACHE, the Mayor, in the municipality. ROBESPIERRE has alſo proteſted againſt the *deſtruction of Fanaticiſm, or Religion, which he ſaid would give it new vigor.* It is impoſſible to foretell, if this new ſchiſm will be of equal duration as that between the parties of ROBESPIERRE and DANTON; or if his oppoſition to the meaſures propoſed ſhall coſt him as dear as BAZIRE's demand, "how long will the butcherry of the Deputies continue?" However, he had cauſed two of his Agents, DUFOURNI and DEFFIEUX, to be excluded from the *Jacobins*, for having an intention of reproducing Deſpotiſm by their exceſſes.

But, whatever may be his motives, Deſpotiſm is exercifed over the whole ſurface of France.

INDIAMEN,

On the 30th of October, a Court of Directors was held at the India Houſe, when Cap. Foulkes, of the Aſia Captain Stewart, of the Belmont, Captain Grey, of the Phœnix, and Captain Dempſter, of the Roſe, were ſworn into their reſpective Commands The Court adjourned at five o'clock, till Wedneſday next.

On the ſame day, the following times of failing were fixed by the Directors, for the undermentioned Ships, viz.—

The Duke of Buccleugh for St, Helena, and China; Lord Macartney and Boddam, for Coaſt and China; and Bridgwater, and Albion, for Bombay and China—to be afloat on the 17th of November, ſail to Graveſend the 3d December, and be in the Downs on the 8th January.

The True Briton, for Bombay and China, and Woodford and Duke of Montroſe, for Bombay; and Earl of Wycombe, for St. Helena and Bencoolen, to be afloat the 3d Dec.—ſail to Graveſend on the 17th, and be in the Downs the 22d January.

The Europa, for Bengal and Bencoolen; Roſe, for Coaſt and Bay, and Sullivan, Pinſborne and Nottingham, for China; to be afloat the 17th January—ſail to Graveſend the 31ſt, and be in the Downs on the 18th March.

The Middleſex, King George, and Ocean, for China; and Contractor, Valentine, and Pitt, for Bengal, to be afloat the 31ſt Jan.—ſail to Garveſend on the 15th February, and to be in the Downs the 23d March.

The Sir Edward Hughes and Raymond, for Bombay; and Alfred, Canton, and Taunton-Caſtle, for China, to be afloat on the 15th February—ſail to Graveſend the 1ſt of March, and be in the Downs the 6th April,

The Ganges and Walpole, for Coaſt and Bay, to be afloat the 1ſt March—ſail to Graveſend on the 16th, and to be in the Downs the 21ſt April.

The Inhabitants of *Vienna* are manifeſting their attachment to their Sovereign, and their zeal for the War, by the moſt munificent preſents. Prince KINSKEY has made a preſent of plate, valued at 20,000 florins. Prince COLOREDO and Prince D'AUSBURG have each given 20,000 florins. The Prince de LICHTENSTEIN has appropriated a very large annual reſerve from his Eſtates to the ſervice of the War as long as it continues. The Merchants, in a Body, have reſolved to offer HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY a ſum of 300,000 florins, without intereſt, to be reimburſed as ſoon as Peace is concluded. The Shop-keepers have given 20,000 florins as a ſubſidy; and all the Corporate Bodies are vying with each other in theſe patriotic examples.

PRICE OF STOCKS, DEC. 13.

Bank Stock, 167½	India Stock, ſhut
3 per Cent. Rd. An. 74⅜¼	Do. Bonds, 25s. 24s. pr.
3 per Ct. Conſ. An. ſhut	N. and Vi. Bs. 7⅜ 7¼d.

EXECUTION of the QUEEN of FRANCE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS, October, 16.

"The great undertaking is at laſt completed.—The QUEEN of FRANCE, the daughter of *Maria Thereſa*, has been precipitated into the Tomb of her Huſband.—The Sanguinary Tribunal pronounced her ſentence of death, on vague crimes, and culumnies without proof. Her MAJESTY heard her fate with that calmneſs which is the reſult of conſcious innocence. Her judge (*if it is permitted to call a vile Aſſaſſin ſo,*) aſked her if ſhe had any thing to reply. *Nothing*, anſwered ſhe, with calmneſs and dignity! the queſtion being likewiſe put to her Council, they made the ſame anſwer—She was immediately ſeized, as a meaſure of Public ſafety.

Her Majeſty was deliverd over to the *Executioner* on the 16th of October in the morning—her feeble hands were tied behind her back, ſhe was mounted, half naked, on an infamous (*tombereau*) dung Cart, ſhe was thus conducted through the ranks of the Revolutionary army, and vaſt crouds of people: her Majeſty proceeded with a tranquil regard on the cruel, unatural, and barbarous people; They might have recognized their Queen, by the Nobleneſs and Dignity of her carriage.—Her Majeſty arrived at 11 o,clock at the fatal place of the execution of her Huſband and deſtined for her own; ſhe knelt down, and bowed her head to the fatal inſtrument—Monſters hold! it is the blood of your Queen! it is the blood of Maria Thereſa.—The Queen of France is no more.

"Here we might apoſtrophize on the inſtability of all ſublunary enjoyments.—A Princeſs, born with a ſmiling proſpect of many happy years before her, and whoſe beauty could only be equalled by her other accomplifhments, hurled from a Throne: her Huſband inhumanly murdered, herſelf confined to a loathſome dungeon, and then draged to a public ſcaffold, amidſt the loud inſulting ſcoffs of the unfeeling multitude—is a tranſition, unparalleled in the Annals of the World.

"The Anthropophagi that ſurrounded her, to crown the whole, filled the air with the Cry of BRAVO. Three young men who had glided through the Mob to dip their handkerchiefs in the precious blood of their unfortunate Queen were arreſted and thrown into priſon".

The COUNT D'ALSACE, formerly *Gentleman* to the QUEEN of FRANCE, was ſo affected with the news and manner of her death, that he took a piſtol and ſhot himſelf.

LONDON 29th OCTOBER. The Court went into mourning on Sunday laſt, on account of the death of her moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, MARIE ANTIONETTE: the mourning will continue for twelve days.

EXECUTION of the MEMBERS of the CONVENTION.

PARIS 1ſt NOVEMBER—Yeſterday at 11 o'clock at night, the trial of *Briſſot* and his accomplices was determined, the Jury declaring they were ſufficiently Inſtructed to paſs a verdict—The following was their deciſion.

1ſt—That there exiſted a conſpiracy, againſt the unity and *indiviſibility* of the Republic, and againſt the liberty and ſafety of the French people.

2d—That the individuals hereafter mentioned are guilty as Authors and accomplices in this Conſpiracy, Viz. *Briſſot, Vergniand, Genſonne, Duperret, Corra, Gardien, Valaze, Duprat, Sellery, Fauchet, Ducos, Boyer, Fronfriele, Laſource, Leſterpe, Beauvais, Duchatel, Mainvielle, Lucaze, Lebardy, Anneboul, and Vigee*, and all condemned to the ſcaffold—Valaze, one of the priſoners, on hearing his condemnation, immediately ſtabbed himſelf, notwithſtanding; his body was carried to the place of execution with the others—the ſentence was executed on them at noon this day.

The French made an attack on the following out poſts of the Grand Army, on the 21ſt of October, viz—*Moucron, Nomaning, Archies, Marchiennes*, and *Denaing*, and after a very ſevere conflict were repulſed—Our loſs on this occaſion amounted, to eight Officers, twelve *Bas* Officers, and three-hundred and eighty-nine ſoldiers killed, forty-three Officers, ſeventy-eight *Bas* Officers, and one thouſand-ſeven-hundred and fourteen Soldiers wounded, miſſing and priſoners two Officers, three *Bas* Officers and ſeventy-ſix ſoldiers.

Total fifty-three Officers, ninety-three *Bas* Officers and two-thouſand-four-huudred and ſeventy-nine Soldiers.

All accounts agree that the enemy loſt about eight-thouſand men, three hundred fell into our hands.

The following particulars relative to the affair before Dunkirk; is not generally known.

The DUKE of YORK, it is reported, had correſponded ſecretly with Gen. Omeara the Governor of Dunkirk, who had conſented to ſurrender the town whenever the Britiſh Army ſhould appear before it. This plot was diſcovered before it was carried into execution. The General ſuffered *as a traitor to his country*; and the Duke of York, ſo ſuddenly and unexpectedly fruſtrated in his deſign, was obliged to retreat.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL.—NOVEMBER 14.

THE Deſpatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this morning received at the Office of the RIGHT HONORABLE HENRY DUNDAS, His MAJESTY's PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE, for the Home Department.

TOULON, OCTOBER 3, 1793.

SIR,

IN my Deſpatch of the *25th September*, I had the honor to inform you, that the Enemy had been more active than previous to that period; they occaſionally cannonaded our different Poſts, and had approached bodies of men to various points, to attract our attention. On the *30th* of *September*, at night, they entered upon a daring and deſperate project, that met with a moſt unaccountable ſucceſs, which fortunately was not of long duration.

The poſt of Faron being the point at which the Enemy determined to make an attempt to render themſelves maſters of Toulon, they carried their deſign into execution on the night of the *30th* of *September*. The picquet of ſixty men, being driven from the Pas de la Maſque about day-break, retired to the Redoubt of Faron, which they found abandoned by the Spaniſh Garriſon that had been placed in it. The Enemy ſome time after took poſſeſſion of the Redoubt, and of the whole ſummit of this almoſt inacceſſible Mountain. By the poſſeſſion of the Redoubt of Faron, their communication was open with La Velette, and with La Garde, where the Head quarters of General Gardane are eſtabliſhed; from both which places they received conſiderable reinforcements. The Fort of Faron, which is below the Redoubt, having made the ſignal of being preſſed by the Enemy, and in want of immediate ſuccour, Governor Elphinſtone added Captain Torriano, with ninety-two men of the 30th Regiment, to the garriſon of that Poſt.

At about ſeven o'clock in the morning of the 1ſt of October, the report came to Toulon, that the Enemy were in poſſeſſion of the whole ſummit of the Mountain of Faron. The abſolute neceſſity of an immediate attack of this Poſt being obvious, the moſt practicable means of regaining the ſummit of the Mountain, in the face of the Enemy, who were hourly receiving reinforcements, and who were prepared for their defence, became the only ſubject of diſcuſſion. Admiral Gravina, Brigadier General Squierdo, of the Spaniſh Troops, Brigadier General Prince de Pignatelli, commanding the Neapolitan Troops, Lieutenant Colonel Chevalier de Revel, Governors Goodall, Elphinſtone, and myſelf, having aſſembled at the Government Houſe, and having conſulted intelligent perſons acquainted with the poſſible acceſſes of the Mountain on the ſide of Toulon, it was determined to make the attempt on the Weſtern ſide. The Troops of the Garriſon having been aſſembled on the Parade during the time of our deliberation, I detached Captain Beresford of 69th Regiment, with fifty men, to Fort Faron, to co-operate under the command of Governor Elphinſtone, in caſe any opportunity ſhould offer of making a diverſion on the ſide of the Redoubt of Faron, in favour of our main attack, if we ſhould be ſo fortunate as to reach the ſummit of the Mountain, which is one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighteen feet above the level of the Sea.

The Britiſh Troops upon guard at the Gate of the Town having been relieved, I was enabled to collect 250 Britiſh rank and file, to which I added 140 Chaſſeurs, and 163 Grenadiers of the Piedmonteſe Troops, (the remainder being diſperſed in diſtant Poſts.) This Corps compoſed the Column under my command, deſtined to aſcend the face of the Mountain from the Fort of Grand St. Antoine. (I had alſo ordered 500 Neapolitan Troops of the Regiment de Bourgonge to join my Column; but, from the difference of language, ſome miſtake occured in the delivery of the orders, and thoſe troops did not join me.) The Column of Admiral Gravina, which took its route towards the Vallon de Valbourdin to aſcend that Paſs, was compoſed of two Companies of Piedmonteſe Chaſſeurs, 183 Spaniſh rank and file, 300 Neapolitan Grenadiers, and a Detachment of 100 men of the Regiment de Bourgonge; Brigadier Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli went with this Column. The two Columns marched from Toulon at eight o'clock. At the Redoubt of Grand St. Antoine, I formed the Troops under my immediate command in alternate hundreds of Britiſh and Piedmonteſe, directing them to keep in ſmall platoons, as nearly in a line as poſſible during their aſcent. and to form to the firſt party that ſhould arrive at the ſummit. An advanced party of 200 of the Enemy appeared at the top of the Mountain, and gave their fire at great diſtance, retiring immediately, and allowing the Troops to gain the Height with no other obſtacle, than that which the rugged and almoſt perpendicular acclivity preſented; the labour and fatigue of the aſcent being conſiderably increaſed by the great heat of the day. The Column of General Gravina gained the top of the Mountain ſoon after us, without having met with any reſiſtance. Captain Moncrief, who led the right diviſion of my Column, puſhed acroſs the Mountain, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Pas de la Maſque, which had been abandoned by the Enemy. The top of the Mountain of Faron is interſected by a ſucceſſion of tranſverſal heights, of ſteep aſcent from the Weſt, and riſing ſucceſſively to the Eaſtern-moſt extremity of the Mountain, where the Redoubt of Faron is placed. We found the Enemy drawn up on the front of this laſt ridge. The rock to the North, on the right of the poſition taken by the Enemy, ends in a precipice above the Vallon de Favieres; the ground lay between the right of the Enemy; and the Column under my command is a low ridge, forming the narrow head of a deep valley, which deſcends to the Southward, widening itſelf by a gradual turn to the Eaſtward, ſo as to form a ſteep ſide to the left flank of the Enemy's poſition, and ending on the flat ſummit of an interior ridge of the Mountain, directly above the Town of Toulon.

The enemy were formed in a line on the front of the eminence, and within muſquet-ſhot of our poſition; in front of the right of the enemy's line, and on the creſt of the ridge which forms the head of the valley, they had an advanced guard of about fifty men; in the rear of their right flank, which did not reach up to the precipice, a body of about 200 men were placed en Echellon; a conſiderable body were placed en Potence, behind the left of their line; and in front of their flank was placed an advanced guard, ſimilar to that on their right; in the rear, between the redoubt and the firſt line, a ſtrong column was placed in reſerve; and the parapet of the redoubt was lined with men. The poſt of the enemy commanded very conſiderably every part of the poſition, which we were obliged to occupy. The left column, under my command, arrived firſt in the preſence of the enemy. I placed the greateſt part of it, under the cover of a riſing ground, behind the narrow creſt of the valley, over which I was to paſs when the attack ſhould be made. The column of General Gravina being ſoon after alſo in preſence of the enemy, he formed his line on an height, which extended beyond the left of the enemy's poſition, and was ſeparated from the height, on which I had taken poſt by a branch of the great valley, running to the weſt-ward, and forming a dip between the poſts occupied by our reſpective diviſions. I immediately ſent notice of our being in preſence of the enemy (by an officer, who was obliged to make a conſiderable circuit) to Governor Elphinſtone, who was at Fort Faron.

A briſk fire, begun by the advanced poſts of the enemy, took place between them, and General Gravina's line, and a fire alſo commenced on the ſide of Fort Faron, by the corps under the command of Colonel del Porto, againſt the Potence (or return line) of the enemy's poſition, which could not, however, at that time, produce its effect, and was ſoon after very judiciouſly diſcontinued. As I could plainly perceive, from the poſt I occupied, that no impreſſion could be made from a fire acroſs the deep part of the valley, and that there was a defect in the diſpoſition of the enemy's left, I went to the right, to communicate my obſervations to General Gravina; and it was then agreed, that the corps under the command of that General ſhould deſcend, by its right, into the valley, and march, under cover of the aſcent on the left of the enemy, to attack them on that flank, which they had injudiciouſly placed on the extreme ſummit of the hill, ſo as not to have the command of the whole deſcent, as they might have had, by placing themſelves a little below the brow. It was agreed alſo, that the left column under my command ſhould endeavour to attract the attention of the enemy during this movement, and that when General Gravina ſhould have attained a certain point, I ſhould move forward, and the general attack be made. On my return to the left (General Gravina having already began his movement,) I produced my whole force to the view of the enemy. The operation anſwered to our utmoſt wiſh. The enemy marched reinforcements to the right of their line, and appeared in expectation of an immediate attack from my column: during this period, General Gravina proceeded down the valley, and came unperceived up the ſide of the hill occupied by the enemy; the line of march, round this ſteep and rocky aſcent being explored, with infinite intrepedity and judgment, by Serjeant Moreno of the Spaniſh Marines, and three ſoldiers of his corps, to within piſtol-ſhot of the enemy's line. The whole creſt of the mountain of Faron being a hard grey rock, without vegetation, and in ſome parts broken into ſharp and looſe pieces, which render walking very difficult—the march of General Gravina's column was neceſſarily ſlow: As ſoon as he had got to the point agreed upon, the Britiſh of my column, led by Captain Moncrief of the 11th regiment, and preceeded by Thomas Graham, Eſq. of Balgeroon, (a gentleman of independant fortune, who was attracted to Toulon by the extraordinary event of its being in our poſſeſſion, to whoſe abilities on many occaſions here, and to whoſe diſtinguiſhed, and exemplary gallantry on this occaſion, the ſervice has been infinitely indebted,) and the Piedmonteſe Chaſſeurs, led by the Lieutenant Colonel the Chevalier de Revel, advanced in two columns, ſupported by the Piedmonteſe Grenadiers under Colonel the Comté de Forax, the ridge being too narrow to admit a line. A very heavy fire from the greateſt part of the enemy's line checked our progreſs for a ſhort period at ſomewhat leſs than half the way, between the ground from which we had advanced and the enemy's poſt. Here a continued fire was kept up between the enemy and the Britiſh and Piedmonteſe troops, under every diſadvantage on our part, of a moſt expoſed and confined ſituation. The column of General Gravina in the mean time advanced in excellent order, under cover of the hill; the two companies of Piedmonteſe Chaſſeurs, with the Neapolitan, and Spaniſh troops, advancing with a regular progreſs, and well-ſupported fire, towards the left of the enemy's line, whilſt the detachment from Fort Faron, under Colonel Comté del Porto, recommenced their attack, which they made a real one, inſtead of a mere diverſion, as at firſt intended.

At this inſtant, the advanced part of General Gravina's column *having nearly* gained the brow of the hill, I perceived the left of the enemy's line begin to waver, and crowd together, and ordered the Britiſh and Piedmonteſe under my command to ruſh forward, which they did with the utmoſt ſpirit and alacrity, under an heavy and galling fire of the enemy, which, however, was of very ſhort duration, for the whole line of the enemy, with their different corps of reſerve (four hundred of their troops having abandoned the redoubt before the concluſion of the action) were thrown into confuſion, and the route became general: ſeveral were killed in the purſuit, but a very conſiderable number indeed, were deſtroyed by preſſing each other over the precipice in their flight; 75 of their dead were collected without deſceading into the valley to which they fell from the precipice: an officer, and ſixty priſoners were taken; and, by accounts ſince received from deſerters, but one quarter of their original number have rejoined their forces. The moſt moderate calculation upon the accounts of the priſoners and deſerters, ſtates their numbers to have been from 180 to 2000 men, all troops of the line, and the flower of La Bar's army. Our loſs has been inconſiderable, compared with the difficulty and hazard of the enterprize: I have to regret the loſs of Lieutenant Chevalier Fabar, of the Piedmonteſe Chaſſeurs, a gallant, active, and intelligent young officer, who was killed at the commencement of the firſt attack made by my column. The whole army heard with regret, that General Gravina, in the courſe of his able and ſpirited exertions at the head of the Neapolitan Grenadiers, received a wound in the leg, which obliged him to retire from the field; I am happy, however, to add, that the wound is not likely to be attended with any ſerious conſequences: his place was ably ſupplied by the courage and conduct of Brigadier General Chevalier Squierdo, and Prince Pignatilli.

Indeed, Sir, I ſhould do injuſtice were I to particularize any corps or any nation, where all were ſo equally meritorious, not only in the intrepid firmneſs, with which the whole of this brave body of men encountered the dangers of a difficult and almoſt deſperate attempt, but for the patient fortitude, alſo, with which they bore hunger, thirſt and fatigue, the troops having received only a ſmall portion of bread, at the time they marched from out of the town; and being (from the want of neceſſary ſupplies at Toulon) without canteens, no Officer or Soldier, had a drop of water to refreſh him during the ſpace of twelve hours, in a laborious march up precipices ſuppoſed inacceſſibie, and over rugged rocks, expoſed to the heat of a burning ſun, reflected ſtrongly by the nature of the ground I can only ſay, that the mutual eſteem and applauſe which the troops of the different nations ſo ſtrongly manifeſt towards each other, is the moſt honorable panegyric that can be beſtowed upon them.

I have the honor to be,
With great reſpect,
Sir, Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble Servant,
MULGRAVE,
Acting Brigadier General.

I incloſe a copy of the account I received from Governor Elphinſtone, of the attack made to the Eaſtward from Fort Faron.

OCTOBER 6.

Laſt night a reinforcement of 355 Piedmonteſe troops, arrived from Sardinia. The ſecond diviſion of Neapolitan troops, conſiſting of 2000 men, is arrived in the Harbour.

MULGRAVE,
Acting Brigadier General.

LA MALGUE, OCTOBER 4, 1793.

MY LORD,

In conformity to the plan fixed on for our joint operations, I went up to Fort Faron, and, by ſhewing the head of different Columns of the troops, kept the enemy conſtantly jealous of an immediate attack on the right, and kept up a well-directed fire from three 12 pounders on the Redoubt: but it was not only my own opinion, but that of all the Officers commanding Corps, that a direct attack in a work ſo ſituated, and full of men, was impracticable; I therefore ordered four parties of ſixty men each, to be ready to climb up the hill the moment General Gravina, and your Lordſhip, ſhould advance on the top of the Mountain, and a Column of 200 to follow and ſupport them, without firing until they ſhould arrive at the ſummit, and a party to turn the hill lower down on the right, to cut off or impede the retreat, and all the guns of the Fort to fire about fifty yards in front of the troops, and to ſtop the moment I ſhould make a ſignal. This plan was admirably executed, and, I hope, produced the beſt effect; Conde del Pereſts, Colonel of the Regiment of Majorca, diſtinguiſhed himſelf much in conducting the attack. Captains Torriano, of the 30th, and Beresford, of the 69th, had infinite merit for the intrepid manner they led their men up an almoſt inacceſſible Mountain, under a ſevere fire. The Commandant of the Neapolitan troops, and Major Heuſtein, of the Regiment of Royal Louis, were not leſs diſtinguiſhed on this occaſion, and the whole behaved with exemplary firmneſs. Lieutenant Alexander of the Navy, and Captain Dexter of the Marines, performed moſt material ſervices by the well-directed fire from guns, on the Enemy's troops and Works.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
And moſt humble Servant,
G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Whitehall,—November 15.

By Letters from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, and Brigadier General Lord Mulgrave, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Toulon, the 24th and 27th of laſt month, brought by Captain Cook, of the Royal Navy, it appears, that Lieutenant General O'Hara, appointed by His Majeſty, Governor of that garriſon and its dependencies, had arrived on the laſt mentioned day from Gibraltar. It alſo appears, that the firſt Battalion of the Royal Artillery, had arrived at Toulon with General O'Hara; and that no event of conſequence had occured; that the Enemy continued to work at ſome diſtance from Toulon, but that they had not opened any new Batteries, excepting a ſmall one of two eight pounders, and a mortar, above Fort Pomet, which, it was expected, would be ſilenced by ſome heavy guns which were to be brought againſt it.

That intelligence had been received of the Capture of Lyons, from which it was expected that the Enemy would receive conſiderable reinforcements.

STORM *of the* LINES *of* WEIESSEMBOURG.

Whitehall—October 22.

Laſt night the Right Hon. Lord George Conway, arrived at the Office of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, of which the following is an extract:

Weiſſembourg, October 13, 1793.

Auſtrian Head Quarters.

Yeſterday morning, at three o'clock, General Wurmſer made his projected attack upon the Lines of the Lautre, on various points. At the ſame time, I have the ſatisfaction to ſay that he is in poſſeſſion of every part of them. Lautrebourg ſurrendered, without any conditions, between three and four in the evening, after being evacuated by the Enemy, who, from the prodigious number of redoubts of which they were in poſſeſſion, and the natural ſtrength of the poſition, might have held out a ſiege of ſeveral days.

This town reſiſted ſome time longer. It is ſurrounded by a large ditch, and was defended by redoubts, from which the French cannonaded the Auſtrians for ſeveral hours. It is alſo connected with the Geilſberg; a mountain which ſo entirely commands that place, that if the French had determined on deriving every advantage from their ſituation, the Auſtrians could not have entered into poſſeſſion of it, without further ſucceſſes in the Mountains. A part of the town was burnt in the courſe of the ſtruggle; and the French, before they retreated, ſet fire to their magazines, both here and at Alſtade. In other parts of this very complicated operation, in which ſix different columns had diſtinct plans to execute, great ſucceſs attended the Auſtrians. They ſucceſſively carried by aſſault all the different redoubts which had been conſtructed in the front of the French camps, of which the principal one fell into their hands, with all their tents ſtanding, ſeveral caiſſons, nine ſtandards, and twenty-ſix cannons of very great callibre. As theſe different actions are but juſt over, and the Auſtrians corps are very remote from each other, it is impoſſible for me to tranſmit to your Lordſhip any account of the killed, wounded or taken, on either ſide. The army has been fourteen hours under arms, almoſt continually engaged in a very active purſuit, and often expoſed to a moſt tremendous fire.

We have as yet no diſtinct account of the operations of the Duke of Brunſwick's army yeſterday in the mountain, but a very great cannonade was heard on that ſide during the whole day.

RIGHT HON. LORD GRENVILLE.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *J. D. MATTHEWS*, IN COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT ST. GEORGE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, LETTERS & ORDERS, WILL BE RECEIVED & ATTENDED TO, WITH THE STRICTEST PUNCTUALITY BY MR. MATTHEWS.
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